THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 443. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. VACHER,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
J. F. CARTER,
and C. D. LALCACA.

tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. KHAN MAHOMED DHURUMSEY is about to leave this place, the business of our Firm will be henceforth conducted by Mr. LUDDABHOY TARMOHOMED who is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the 31st ultimo*. Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY.
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that in consequence of the Death of Mr. TARTARIN the business hitherto conducted by LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE., will from this date be carried on under the firm of

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. or RICHARDS & Co. ceased from this date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. HASSUMBHOY PARPIA is about to leave this place. The business of our Firm will be henceforward conducted by Mr. MERALLABHOY MAHOMED who is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

KESSOWJEE SEWJEE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, *on 1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.

6mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm at Hongkong.

Mr. ROWLAND HAMILTON, and Mr. HUBERT MARSHALL MURRAY GRAY are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th November, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established in Shanghai a branch of my Firm for the transactions of a Mercantile Business, and Mr. RAHIM HEMRAJ is authorized to sign for me by procuration.

EBRAHIM SOOMAR.

tf Shanghai, 10th December, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON Goods of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,

tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters and Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARFORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¼, and for 3 Months ⅛, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM-TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. THONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Sparkling Moselle.
Port, Sherry, Claret, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"PERUVIAN SYRUP"
OR
PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

THE undersigned have for sale the above valuable medicine, and can highly recommend it as a good cure for diseases of the *Blood, Dyspepsia* or *General Debility.*

FRAZAR & Co.,
Bridge Street two doors from the Yang-king-pang Creek.

tf Shanghai, 25th December, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tehang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

price per copy.

WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ... $7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ... 3.00
The same with map of China, 3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,.... 2.00
Do. " " Pocket..... 1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,

SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ... *Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to, ... 10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo, ... 10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo, ... 10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo, ... 2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo, ... 2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo, ... 1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo, ... 2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ... 1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," 0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ... 1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*, 0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ... 0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,.. 1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ... 0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ... 1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ... 2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ... 2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ... 3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for 1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ... 2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ... 2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE large commodious DWELLING HOUSE with very convenient out Buildings attached, also large Stable and Carriage House with all necessary out Buildings, situated to the South of the Consulate Road, the land measuring 10-*mow* 2-*l*-1, being the Lot registered at the British Consulate as Lot N°. 41 and a portion of Lot N°. 2 bounded on the West by the centre of the ditch running into the Soochow Creek, on the South by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s property, and extending to the East 45 ft. beyond the House.

For further particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 15th January, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January.*

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from *4 a 5,000* Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

FRAZAR & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Ship Chandlers and Store-keepers.
BRIDGE STREET, back of H. Fogg & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENTS LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOWRILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

Tae hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE newly built HOUSE and GODOWN in Bridge Street, rented by Messrs. DIDIER, BROTHERS & Co., for three years at Taels 1,200 per annum.

Price, with the Lease, £2,000, one-half payable at date of sale, one-half some months later.

Apply to

A. CUSINY.

tf Shanghai, 15th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A PIECE of Ground cultivated as a Garden with Gardener's Lodge, being Lot No. 234 on Consulate Books, containing 6 *mow*, 2 *fun*, situated in the enclosure of the Race Course bounded on three sides by a ditch and on the other by continuation of Mission Road. For further particulars and terms apply to

FREDK. P. WEBB.

tf Shanghai, 20th January, 1859.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, made in the cause of STEPHENSON *v.* MURROW; by Mr. DUDDELL on the premises on *Wednesday the Sixteenth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at Noon* in one or more Lots. Marine Lots Number Fifty-seven and Seventy-one, with the Dwelling Houses thereon lately in the occupation of Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co. and Mr. MURROW, and the Coal godowns, Store rooms, and premises leased to the P. & O. S. N. Company.

Ground Rents £201 8*s.* and with £96 8*s.* 7*d.* claimed by the Crown on alledged encroachment. Further particulars with Conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. STACE or Mr. GASKELL, Solicitors, &c., Hongkong, and of the above Auctioneer.

N. R. MASSON,

Acting Registrar & Receiver in the Cause of STEPHENSON *v.* MURROW.

5fe Hongkong, 13th January, 1859.

CORK PATENT HELMETS, SHOOTING HATS, &c.

SUN-PROOF—WATER-PROOF.

A MOST valuable Invention has just been brought forward to supply the great want of a proper covering for the Head in tropical climates, and this desideratum is fully obtained by Helmets, Hats, and Caps, being made, in any shape, of Cork, under a new process by which it is rendered flexible, and its natural brittleness effectually removed. Every kind of head-dress, covered with any materials required, can be made exceedingly light or of great strength, sufficient to withstand any blow, with little extra increase of weight. Cork Shakos, of the same material, are in the course of manufacture, by order of the Government, for a portion of the British Army in England. Plain Helmets 25*s.*; ornaments at pleasure. HAWKES & Co., 14 Piccadilly, London, Sole Manufacturers.

A spurious imitation of this manufacture must be guarded against, as it is entirely destitute of all the advantages possessed by HAWKES & Co.'s Helmets, &c., which have their names stamped upon them.

Sole agent for the Sale of the above, T. R. LEWIS, 16, Gould Square, London, to whom all Orders should be addressed, accompanied with Cash payments. 12fe

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England.....	Nov. 25	Singapore.....	Jan. 3
Bombay.....	Dec. 16	Hongkong.....	Jan. 17
Calcutta.....	Dec. —	New York.....	Nov. 9
Galle.....	Dec. 25		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, 28 Sept. Shanghai, 20 Sept. { Received per Post,— *vid* Marseilles.. 13 Nov. *vid* Southampton 17 Nov.

MAIL of 9th Dec. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, Jany. 20th—Shanghai, Feby. 4th. Last year it was received Feby. 10th per *Yang-tsze*.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS, *taken by* A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER *in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 21st Jan., 1859.		*Ending 21st Jan., 1858.*	
15,—*Max.* 49 *Min.* 28		*Max.* 40 *Min.* 29	
16,— " 44 " 31		" 45 " 29	
17,— " 44 " 25		" 45 " 32	
18,— " 50 " 32		" 44 " 32	
19,— " 54 " 39		" 45 " 28	
20,— " 52 " 42		" 38 " 26	
21,— " 47 " 39		" 43 " 29	

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Gmp., Bank Bills, 6*s.* 1*d.*, First class Credits, other Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6*s.* 2*d.* *a* 6*s.* 2¼*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta and Bombay*, Bank Bills 3 d/s., Rs 207 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 15 d/s., 27 *a* 28 ₰/₀ discount.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	*New Patna* Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
Jan. 15,....	445 —	....530 *a* 542....	520 —
" 17,....	445 —	....530 *a* 542....	520 —
" 18,....	445 —	....525 *a* 545....	520 —
" 19,....	445 —	....520 *a* 542....	520 —
" 20,....	450 *a* 455....	530 *a* 552....	528 —
" 21,....	450 —	....530 *a* 550....	528 —

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Formosa*, Messrs. R. Fortune, G. Gifford, and W. Lamond. Per *Aden*, Messrs. Muertens, D. Egremont, A. Heyman, and A. Wilkinson.

PASSENGERS per P. & O. Company's mail steamers from Hongkong.

Per *Singapore*, 15th Jan.—For Singapore, Mrs. Thomas, and Mr. Wm. Martin; for Bombay, Messrs. J. Cursetjee, Robert J. Yaiba, Ameloontee; for Alexandria, Hon. Fr. Francisco Baffi; for Cadiz, Don P. Gutierrez Salazno; for Gibraltar, Don Elias Aluja; for Marseilles, Messrs. E. A. Still, P. Vandercruyssen, W. Blenkin, and Dr. Watson; for Southampton, Mrs. Toms, and Mr. J. F. Crockett; for Calcutta, Major Dunnett.

THE *Formosa* will leave with the outward mails to-morrow morning at daylight.

The next outward mail will be dispatched per *Aden* on the morning of the 7th proximo. It should arrive in England on the 30th March and answers may be expected about the 23d of May.

The London mail of 9th December is considered to be due in Hongkong on the 26th inst. and here on the 4th prox. bringing acknowledgments to our dates of 5th of October. It did not arrive until the 16th of February last year and that of 26th December came by the same steamer, the *Yangtsze*. The delay was caused by the accident to the *Alma*.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE YANG-TSZE KEANG.

FROM HAN-KOW TO NGANKING.

THE season in which the Expedition bearing the British Ambassador, visited Hankow, was the one of all others, to see the Yang-tsze at its greatest disadvantage, so far as navigation was concerned. The N.E. monsoon, and cold nights, before our departure from Shanghai in November, betokened the advent of winter in those distant and inclement regions through which the Great River flows in the early part of its course, and by the time we reached the point at which the Great Canal intersects the stream, it was apparent to all, that, apart from great diminution in the velocity of the current of the Yang-tsze, it was fully six feet below the ordinary summer level.

It will be simplest, in condensing our remarks upon the Yang-tsze to within something like moderate limits, to carry the reader at once to Han-kow, and to descend the river from thence.

In Lat. 30° 33′ N. and about Long. 114° 13′ E., (for our chronometers may be a mile or two in error) the Yang-tsze is joined by the "Han" river, a deep, and apparently rapid stream in the summer. The Han at its mouth in Nov. and Dec. was about 200 yards wide, and 3 fathoms deep; in the summer, the marks on the banks showed a rise of full 40 feet additional. The Yang-tsze at the point of confluence was very deep even in December, and the current varied from 2 to 3 knots per hour. The latter stream was from 800 to 1,000 yards wide, and from 40 to 50 feet below its point of inundation, and that it inundated annually the plain bounding it there was every reason to believe. The banks of the Yang-tsze from Han-kow to Woohoo, some 350 miles, may be summed up as steep and formed of sandy loam—and *sand* forms a large proportion of the soil of which the valley of the Yang-tsze Keang is composed, and the bed of the river from Hankow to Nankin (420 miles) is likewise very little else but sand.

Han-kow, or "the mouth of the Han," is situated on the East bank of the river, at the angle in the land formed by its confluence with the Yang-tsze. "Hanyang," is on the West Bank, and facing Han-kow.

Wuchang-foo, is situated upon the banks of the Yang-tsze almost immediately facing the mouth of the Han River—its walls enclose a much larger area than those of Canton, and judging by the number, and appearance of the ruins of the Houses, its population had not only been large, but wealthy. The Taiping scourge had visited it and all was ruin, and desolation, the best idea of which may be gleaned from the melancholy fact, that some of our people started pheasants in the deserted streets. An obese Governor-general, whose rule extends over Hu-peh and Hu-nan; a horde of mandarins; four or five thousand Imperial ragamuffins in the shape of soldiers; and some few thousands of inhabitants, are all that remain of the millions which report says used to dwell in Wuchang-foo. Hang-yang, is in a still worse condition, but the extent of its walls and area covered by its ruins, are but small in comparison with Wuchang. Han-yang, was never as large as Shanghai.

Han-kow, however was a more grateful sight. It had been burnt down when the Taipings last evacuated it eighteen months ago, and people assured us, that it was perfectly razed by fire, yet it already nearly covered its former area, and its streets were a scene of commercial activity, such as only Shanghai or Canton can equal. The "Han," was literally filled with river junks, and the life and movement upon both that stream, and the Yang-tsze, showed that we had indeed reached a great market, and nothing can better prove the elasticity of the Chinese resources, and the intensity of their commercial ardour, than the circumstance that both streams around Han-kow were again thronged with vessels, when either Imperialists or Taipings, had little more than a year previously, set fire to all the junks and boats congregated there, causing a fearful conflagration which lasted we were assured for four entire days, and nights—a better guarantee for the commercial importance of Han-kow could hardly be needed than that it should have not only survived, but almost recovered from such calamities. British cotton manufactures were plentiful, and to enquiries, as to the route by which they reached Han-kow, we invariably received but one answer, that they came from Shanghai and passed *round* or *through* the rebel country, they were not certain which. Shirtings, we saw used as a substitute for panes of glass, and the consumption of gaudy coloured cottons for flags alone, would have been a sight most cheering to our manufacturers. No English cutlery was seen, or British woollens. American drills plentiful, and the better class of merchants wore a rough strong blue cloth, which they said came from the North (Russia). In price and material, there would be, we think, no difficulty in driving that article out of the market.

The native staples were, Coal, very well fitted for general purposes, though far inferior to British, at £2. 5*s.* to £2. 15*s.* a ton. It seemed to be plentiful, and was brought by junks down the Yang-tsze from Hu-nan, and K'weichow Provinces: Iron, of excellent quality, plentiful at from £12. to £14. a ton—inferior at £10., it came from Hu-nan *vid* Tunting Lake. There appeared to be a considerable traffic in iron articles,—anchors, pans, hooks, scissors, and knives, all of native manufacture.

A fine grass, or flax, was plentiful, and exactly half the price we learnt that it costs at Ningpo where it is much used in the equipment of native vessels. Vegetable wax, hard-wood, bamboo, Straits produce, native cottons and furs, were exposed for sale in large quantities, and there was little doubt upon our mind, but that when Han-kow is open to commerce, there would be a ready market there for many of the products of our Eastern settlements—Sugar for instance.

We must now quit Han-kow, and sail down the Yang-tsze in a tortuous, but still South-east direction for about 100 miles to Kew-keang. In that hundred miles, we found the river increase in width from 800 yards to a mile, it was rapid, and in no less than seven places very narrow, and impeded with shoals. In the summer these shoals would be covered with very deep water, but the velocity of the current will then be a great obstacle to navigation. We think that from Kew-keang which is just at the junction of the Poyang Lake, the European traffic will be carried on in river craft especially adapted for it. The scenery between Han-kow, and Kew-keang is very fine, a high range of mountains, marks the border of Hu-peh and Nganwhuy, and through it the great river cuts its way in many fine reaches. The towns of Yanglo, Hwang-chow-foo, Wu-chang-hien, Kechow and Kew-keang, situated within the area we are writing of, have all been devastated by the Taiping hordes, and with the exception of Wu-chang-hien opposite to Hwang-chow-foo, they have left nothing but ruins behind them, around which the mandarins have again built up their useless walls. Apart from these cities, however, there were hundreds of fine villages, which did not seem to have suffered, and hamlets and farms dotted the well cultivated plains, proofs of an enormous population. A few miles below Kew-keang, the Poyang Lake joins the Yang-tsze Keang, and throws into the river a considerable volume of water, the drainage of Southern central China. The joint action of these waters occasions here, a dangerous collection of bars, and sands, and although there does not appear to us to be any reason, why sea-borne goods should not reach this point in the ships which have brought them from foreign regions, we think it very doubtful whether the sea-going ships will ever proceed further.

It was at, and near "Kewkeang" that Her Majesty ships *Furious* and *Cruiser*, were detained for ten days by the bars of the River being impassable. The officers had some opportunities of seeing the country people, of which had the detention been prolonged, they intended to have still more generally availed themselves. Supplies at that place were usually exorbitantly expensive, the prices exactly double what they were at Han-kow, owing, the authorities declared to the ruin and devastation occasioned by the Taipings. Sugar could not be obtained at any price. Vegetables were moderate and plentiful. Rice, very inferior and dear. The country near Kewkeang was hilly, and well covered with small brushwood, affording admirable cover to game, which was very abundant —Deer, Pheasants, Quail, Wild-geese, Duck, Teal, Swan-snipe and Bustard were seen. The wild-fowl were especially numerous, and the great plain to the Northward which was dotted with lakes afforded them safe feeding places—and rendered the approach of our sportsmen very difficult from the absence of all cover. That Kewkeang had once been a densely populated city, we had a pretty good proof in the wonderful manner in which all the neighbouring country was burrowed with graves, and it was a melancholy sight to stand upon the slope of a hill, marked with tens of thousands of graves of the departed citizens of Kewkeang, and to look upon that ruined and deserted city, and think of the violence, bloodshed, and rapine which must have swept away the unfortunate descendants of those who slept around us.

Large fleets of Boats passed Kewkeang daily, they were apparently going to, and from, the Poyang Lake and Hankow, or the cities in that direction.

We will now pass from the first stage of our downward voyage to the second, comprised between the Poyang Lake and the city of Nganking a distance of about 100 miles. From the neighbourhood of Kewkeang which stands in Lat. 29° 44′ N., and Long. 115° 41′ 52″ E., the river is forced by continuous ranges of lofty mountains to assume a North-easterly direction for 350 miles until it rounds their extreme flank at Chin-keang-foo in Keangsoo. The current runs about 2 knots per hour, and the river varies in width from a mile to a mile and a half. It is blocked almost across with sand banks, having less than three fathoms upon them, but as we have before said such banks would be unobserved in summer.

For nearly 50 miles from the Poyang Lake the Yang-tsze impinges heavily against the base of the Mountains which force it to the N.E., and consequently affords upon that hand much fine and picturesque scenery—with glimpses of rich valleys, well cultivated, and populated, running far back amongst very lofty ranges. The view to the northward and westward was invariably over a dead level, bounded by gigantic reeds, or bulrushes, but from the masthead many lakes, the result apparently of inundations, were seen dotting this great plain, and a distant range of mountains running in an easterly direction towards Nganking.

These bulrushes grow in great profusion throughout the whole valley of the Yang-tsze, in the winter time they are cut for fuel, and as such prove a great boon to the inhabitants, since they are applied to a hundred other useful purposes such as fences, thatch, and even the construction of houses, besides being worked up in the shape of fascines into their dykes and embankments to prevent the summer encroachments of the river.

There are only two cities of any note in this part of the River, Tongloo, and Pang-tse-hien. The latter is situated at a very remarkable part of the river where an isolated rock, called the Little Orphan, stands on the northern bank. The country here was poor, the villages and hamlets scarce, and sandy or marshy plains alternated. The towns above alluded to were nearly as large as Shanghai but very little trade was doing judging by the movement on the river. Nganking is the Western extreme of the present Taiping position in Nganwhuy, but apart from Taipings we heard of a large horde of banditti who were ravaging the Northern position of Nganwhuy, and travelling Westward into Houpeh; and indeed at Ke-chow in Houpeh, we saw a general exodus of the inhabitants taking place very early in December. Nganking stands on the North bank, and with its suburbs must once have been a large and important city—the site of the suburbs, for they are utterly destroyed, it will not long be possible even to recognise, as the last vessels that passed down, saw the Taipings busily demolishing the ruins that were left and carrying off either the wood or stones of which the houses had been constructed. The walls enclose an area of possibly eight square miles of houses and the population was we should say large, by the numbers that crowded down to gaze upon our ships. When we ascended the stream in Nov., an Imperialist army was blockading or besieging Nganking, their lines being drawn at the safe distance of some three or more miles from its walls—but in January, there was no sign of any rebel-quelling-general or his forces within ten miles of Nganking, and then only in the shape of an Imperial fleet of war-boats. Little if any commercial activity was apparent upon this part of the river, beyond fleets of small boats, carrying salt.

Some of the villagers with whom we communicated a few miles below Nganking, assured us the country on the South side had been four years in the hands of the Taipings, they wore long hair but had it plaited into a tail, indeed the only difference between them and other Chinese consisted in their not shaving any portion of the head. At Nganking, the hills again approach the Northern bank of the River, the scenery in that direction improves very much, a great relief after the dead level which exists upon that hand all the way from Kewkeang.

When H. M. ships *Furious*, *Cruiser*, *Lee* and *Dove* were proceeding upward in November, the Rebel chiefs in Nganking had the effrontery to fire upon the British flag, unfortunately for them the deep water channel led close up to their walls and defences, and they then received a lesson at point blank distance on the impropriety of their conduct, which will we believe be both beneficial and lasting, for on the return of the Squadron, in December and January, they heartily acknowledged their error, promised to be more respectful towards the British flag for the future, and when assured of forgiveness, evinced the most perfect reliance in our good faith and forbearance.

(To be continued.)

ON Monday, the 17th inst., a numerous body of the representatives of the English and Indian firms at Shanghai waited on His Excellency the Earl of Elgin at the British Embassy, by appointment, to present a complimentary address on his Lordship's successful career in the North of China.

His Excellency was attended by his suite, comprising—L. Oliphant, G. H. Fitz Roy, N. Jocelyn, T. F. Wade, (Chinese Secy.), Esqrs., and Dr. Saunders, R.N. —there were also present Capt. Sherard Osborn, R.N., C.B., —Com. Bythesea, R.N., —D. B. Robertson, Esq., H. M. Consul, —F. Harvey, Esq., H. M. Vice-Consul, H. N. Lay, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. W. H. Vacher, Chairman of the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce, read the address as follows:—

SHANGHAE, 13*th January*, 1859.

MY LORD,—We beg to express our great satisfaction in being able to welcome your Lordship, on your return a second time to this port, after comparatively brief, but in both instances, most fertile periods of absence, and ere your Lordship's final departure from this Coast, we beg to offer our respectful but sincere congratulations, on the successful issue of the important negotiations in which your Lordship has been engaged, and the valuable results which have been obtained through your Lordship's enterprising exertions in this part of the World.

The advantages likely to arise from the Treaties recently concluded with this Government, and with the long and jealously closed country of Japan, may not for some time be fully apparent, but the greatly extended privileges, and large additional concessions obtained from both countries, by opening up an improved, and rapidly expanding field, to Western commerce and enterprise, and by more fully extending to the Chinese, and Japanese, the advantages of a closer acquaintance with the civilization and knowledge of the West, will, if faithfully carried out, lead to most important benefits, as well to Foreign relations with these countries, as to their inhabitants, and with these advantages, which sooner or later cannot fail to result, your Lordship's name and mission must long and honorably be associated.

In conclusion, we beg to express our hearty interest, in your Lordship's eminently useful, and honorable efforts, for the extension of civilization and commerce, and we earnestly hope that your Lordship may long be spared to pursue the same high and successful career,—We are, my Lord, Your most obedient humble servants,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.—Dent & Co. —Turner & Co.—Lindsay & Co.—Reiss & Co.—Gilman & Co.—Birley, Worthington & Co.—Smith, Kennedy & Co.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.—W. R. Adamson & Co.—Fletcher & Co.—Geo. Barnet & Co.—Watson & Co.—Thos. Platt & Co.—Thorne, Brothers & Co.—Holliday,

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Wise & Co., *p. pro.* James Whitlow.—William Hargreaves.—Jas. Bowman & Co.—Bower, Hanbury & Co.—James MacDonald & Co., *p. pro.* James Cushny.—Shaw, Bland & Co.—John Skinner, Agent Oriental Bank Corporation.—H. Howe Wiggins, Agent Commercial Bank of India.—Richard Newby, Manager Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.—John Carduo, Manager Agra & United Service Bank.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.—Benkin, Rawson & Co.—C. L. Richardson.—Ullett & Co.—George Thorburn.—E. Warden, Agent P. & O. S. N. Co., *p.* W. R. Dalziel.—J. Mackellar, Manager Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.—W. Mackenzie.—V. P. Jordan.—Robt. O. Major.—J. F. Carter.—Barnes Dallas.—Herbert Hancock.—Robt. G. Sillar.—T. J. Birdseye.—Chas. Scholefield.—Chas. Sp. Compton.—Geo. Wm. Hogg & Co., *p. pro.* James M. Young.—Hall & Holtz.—P. F. Cama & Co.—Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co., *p. pro.* P. Rustomjee.—Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co., *p.* Framjee Dorabjee.—Ameeronden Jafferbhoy & Co.—Fred. P. Webb.—A. R. Tilby.—D. Poonjabhoy.—John Hobson, British Chaplain.—F. C. Sibbald, M.D.—T. Bell.—Alfred Barton.—H. Murray.—J. W. Lewis.—P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.—R. H. Camajee & Co.—F. B Metta & Co.—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy & Co.—Kessowjee Sewjee & Co.—Habibbhoy Ebrahim, Sons & Co.—Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy.

To H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble.
THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE, K.T., G.C.B.,
H. M. High Commissioner & Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin.

His Excellency then made the following reply;—

GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely thank you for these expressions of good-will and regard, I value them the more, because they proceed, not from fair-weather friends, but from persons, who, when the future was still dark, and the breakers ahead, encouraged me by their sympathy.

When you did me the honor to address me in April last, I availed myself of the opportunity to indicate, in so far as I could with propriety do so, the course which I proposed to follow in the discharge of the duties of the Mission confided to me by our Sovereign. At the present time I have no similar revelation to make. The special work which I was commanded to take in hand is drawing to its close. The promise and the performance are now alike before you.

Nevertheless, I willingly take advantage of this, perhaps the last occasion on which I shall meet you together, to offer a few remarks on some matters deeply interesting to us all.

In the first place, then, allow me to express the satisfaction which it gives me to find, that you specify the benefits that are likely to accrue to the inhabitants of these countries themselves, as among the most important of the results to be expected from our recent treaties with China and Japan. On this head we have no doubt incurred very weighty responsibilities. Uninvited, and by methods not always of the gentlest, we have broken down the barriers, behind which these ancient nations sought to conceal from the world without, the mysteries, perhaps also, in the case of China at least, the rags and rottenness of their waning civilizations. Neither our own consciences, nor the judgment of mankind will acquit us if when we are asked to what use we have turned our opportunities we can only say that we have filled our pockets from among the ruins which we have found or made.

An eminent French writer has observed that it is one of the glories of Christian civilization that it has caused the sentiment of repentance to find a place in the hearts of nations. Let us hope that it will not be by pointing this moral, that Great Britain, when she comes to review her connection with the furthest East, will make good her claim to the title of a Christian nation.

It gives me much pleasure to have it in my power to assure you, that my recent trip up the Yang-tsz' to Hankow fully realized the expectations, which induced me to undertake it. I was enabled during my progress to obtain much information respecting the political condition of the country, which will, I trust, be useful to Her Majesty's Government, and the interests of commerce will no doubt be materially promoted by the knowledge of the Navigation of the River acquired by the able officers of Her Majesty's Navy by whom I was accompanied.

I have long held the opinion that Shanghai was the place, where, if anywhere, it might be hoped that peaceful negotiations for the extension and development of commercial relations with China might be conducted with success, for the obvious reason, that the benefits accruing to the Empire from foreign commerce and intercourse, are more manifest at Shanghai than elsewhere. With this view, at the commencement of last year, immediately after the capture of Canton, I proposed that Chinese Plenipotentiaries should meet me here for the amicable settlement of all differences pending between Great Britain and China. A proposition, which, as you know, the stolid arrogance of the Court of Pekin induced it to reject. Since the Imperial Commissioners arrived here in October last, I have seen no cause to change the opinion which I had previously formed on this point. Making due allowance for the difficulties of the position of negotiators who have to account for their proceedings to a Government so jealous and ill-informed as that of China, I am bound to say that I do not think I can reasonably complain of the spirit in which I have been met by them.

My own course has not, however, been always smooth and free from difficulty. The navigator whose main business it is to bring his own vessel safely into port, with Flags flying, and amid the cheers of welcoming friends, will select the deepest stream, and eschew to the best of his ability both rocks and shoals. But the diplomatist, according to my notions of duty, is rather in the position of the Master of a dredging machine. He has to open a way for the more favored craft that are to follow him. The most critical places are therefore, precisely those towards which he is bound to steer. Among the critical places, which in my progress as a negotiator, I found in mid-channel, right a-head of me, two were preeminently so—the trade in Opium, and the Chinese Custom-House system. I had long sincerely commiserated the false and cruel position, in which men of high honor and integrity engaged in commerce with China are placed by the irregularities which characterize the administration of the one, and the anomalous conditions under which the other is carried on, and I did not consider that the difficulties attending the removal of these evils, and the risk of misconception to which those who undertook the task must necessarily expose themselves, would justify me in abstaining from the attempt to grapple with them.

As regards the last mentioned of these subjects it is necessary that I should offer one word of explanation at the outset in order to prevent misapprehension not so much here as elsewhere. It must be distinctly understood that the modifications introduced into the new Chinese Tariff in reference to Opium do not in any degree fetter or restrict the discretion of Great Britain as regards the traffic in that article. If the British people and the British Government see fit to do so, they may still make it penal for a British subject to engage in it, and, by so doing, although they will not probably in any material degree diminish the consumption of opium in China, they will, no doubt do something more or less effectual towards preventing British subjects from being the importers. Short, however, of this extreme measure, of the likelihood of the adoption of which each man may form his own opinion, I am satisfied that the barren announcement by a foreign Government of its assent to the principle that the trade in opium is illegal, is productive of nothing but mischief, that it is a delusion and a snare both to the Chinese, and those who have commercial dealings with them. It is notorious that, notwithstanding the clause in the Treaty of Wánghiá which pronounces opium to be contraband, and the strong declarations of American statesmen on this head, the American flag has been in some instances used habitually even by British subjects to cover that traffic. In my recent discussions with the Chinese Imperial Commissioners, I have merely sought to induce them to bring the trade in opium from the region of fiction into that of fact, and to place within the pale of law and therefore under its control, an article, which is now openly bought, sold, and taxed by them beyond that pale. The effect of the change on the interests of the trade itself will be, I believe, either trifling or null. If, on the one hand, the tax to which the new tariff subjects the Importer be somewhat greater than the *squeeze* now levied on the article, he will on the other hand be relieved from certain charges incident to a traffic ostensibly contraband.

As regards the lax and corrupt administration of the Custom House, I may observe that, in addition to many other evils to which it gives rise, it bears hardly on the subjects of the Treaty Powers who are amenable to certain checks and control from which unrepresented foreigners are free. I have endeavoured not I hope altogether without success, to impress on the Imperial Commissioners the importance of establishing a Custom-House system which shall be uniform at the several open Ports, equal in its operation on all parties, and controlled by persons of integrity and competent knowledge.

Various grievances, besides those which I have mentioned above, affecting British subjects in their relations with the Chinese or with other foreigners, have been from time to time brought to my notice by gentlemen who have done me the favour to write to me on such topics. Some of them may probably be met by special arrangements, whether with the Chinese Authorities or with the Representatives of the Governments of other Powers. Others are, I fear inseparable from the working of the system of exterritoriality which Christian nations have deemed it necessary for the interests and protection of their subjects to establish in China.

I have now given you very frankly my opinion on several matters, which seem to me to be important, and the consequence is that this reply has swelled beyond the customary dimensions of an answer to a complimentary address. I cannot however, close it, without assuring you that I shall always retain a pleasing recollection of Shanghai, and of the kindness which I have experienced while I have been sojourning among you.

AT the beginning of this week intelligence reached Shanghae of the Taiping rebel forces having got possession of the prefecture city of Ningkwo, lying at the east part of Anhwuy province. A few days previously we heard that the imperial general Tang chaou liang had destroyed himself by cutting his throat, while he and his troops were surrounded by bodies of rebels in the town of Wanche which lies 110 *le* south-east from the above mentioned city of Ningkwo; the death of brigadier Tacke from a gingal ball fired by the rebel troops is also reported. Rumour says that the rebel forces are very numerous in that part of Anhwuy province amounting to several tens of thousands.

A LETTER in another column will no doubt elicit a satisfactory reply from some responsible person interested in the proposed Chinese hospital at Ningpo, for the establishment of which, our correspondent assures us, the sum of Taels 950 was raised by subscription, and no account of its appropriation has been received.

TRANSLATION OF A MANIFESTO OR DECREE ADDRESSED BY THE HEAD OF THE TAI PING INSURGENTS TO FOREIGNERS.

THE following composition was left at Wu-hu, by Lin, a rebel chief of high degree, who it appears had been sent thither with it from Nan-king, and was found at the former place when the *Retribution* moved down thither from Kiu-kien. It is written on yellow silk in red characters, i. e. with the vermilion pencil of majesty, and was enclosed in a yellow paper envelope on the side of which was written.

"Within [the cover] is presented one document,"—the word presented being that which indicates the submission of papers or information to a superior; then the date, viz. the — day of the 11th moon of the *wu-wu*, the 8th year of the Celestial Kingdom of Tai Ping (Universal Peace.)

Over the date are two impressions of seals; above, a circular one with some mystic engraving not very clearly defined, with the character *pu*, universal, in the margin, and below, an oblong one, like a Chinese title-page, reading as follows: "Chu Hiung-pang, the loyal and patriotic Pu-T'ien Yen of the Celestial Kingdom of the Tai Ping, appointed to the Board of Works, the officer of the Winter."

It is no doubt this person, (who by his surname Chu is probably one of those that trace descent from the stock of the Ming Emperors,) who employs the character *pin* on the cover, as the letter, or manifesto, itself is as from superiors to inferiors.

On the other side of the cover is the address, which, it is understood was written at Wu-hu, "For the jewel glance of His Excellency the Earl Lai, Imperial Commissioner of Great Britain."

The writing within is mostly in seven foot verse, of very small literary pretension and in indifferent hand writing; singularly indifferent when it is borne in mind how generally the educated Chinese are found to write decently if not well. Many of the expressions establish it in the opinion of a well informed Cantonese to be the production of one of his fellow provincials.

The writer uses throughout the imperial pronoun *chén* or *shén* which we ordinarily translate *We*.

The column is broken according to Chinese custom before names of honor: those that refer, apparently, to the first Person of the Trinity rising two places; those indicating the second Person, one place. A character coined to represent the Holy Spirit is also allowed two places. It occurs but once. *T'ien*, heaven, is raised in some lines two places, and is in such case spelt with a capital letter in the translation.

1. We proclaim* for the information of our foreign younger brethren of the western ocean,
2. The things of heaven differ extremely from the things of the world.
3. The Heavenly Father Shang Ti†, the Imperial Shang Ti,
4. Is the Sacred, or Sainted, Father of one and all that heaven over spreads.
5. Our uterine elder brother is Jesus.
6. Our uterine younger brother is Siu-tsing.‡
7. In the 3d moon of the year *mo-shin* (1848) Shang Ti descended,
8. And commissioned the king of the east to become a mortal (*lit.* a world man).
9. In the 9th moon of this year the Redeemer descended,
10. And commissioned the king of the west to manifest divine powers.§
11. The Father and the Elder Brother‖ led us to sit on [the throne of] the heavenly kingdom;
12. With great display of authority and might to sit in the hall of heaven;¶
13. To make the heavenly city our capital;* to found the heavenly kingdom;
14. [That] the ministers and people of all (*lit.* the myriad) nations, might do homage to their Father-Emperor.
15. The chapel (or temple) of the True Spirit† is within the heavenly court.
16. The chapel of Ki-tu‡ (Christ) is alike glorious for ever.
17. In the year *ting yu* (1837), we ascended to heaven.
18. The Father, with words of truth§, bestowed on us a volume of verse,
19. Enjoining us to read it well and to regard it as a proof;
20. By the verses to know (or acknowledge) the Father, and to keep steady.‖
21. The Father moreover commanded the Elder Brother to instruct us how to read it.
22. The Father and the Elder Brother did personally instruct us, and laid their injunctions upon us again and again.—
23. The Heavenly Father Shang Ti is in the measure of his capacity as the depth of the sea.
24. Up to the thirty-third heaven¶ the demons burst their bars.
25. The Father and Elder Brother, taking us with them, drove them away time after time.
26. Supported by the officers and soldiers of heaven on either side of them,
27. They smote on this occasion two thirds of them;
28. From one gate of heaven after another were the demons and goblins repulsed,
29. Until they were all driven down below (or to earth, or under the earth,)
30. And but a remnant of them were left. [Thus] was the August Father (or the Father's Majesty) made manifest.
31. The Father subsequently (or, then) desired us to return to the world,* [promising]
32. In all things to be our support.
33. He enjoined us to set our heart at rest and not to be alarmed;
34. He, the Father, would come forward. His injunctions were repeated twice and again.
35. In the year *wu-shin* (1848) when the king of the south was besieged in Kwei-ping,†
36. We besought the Father to come down and manifest his terrors.
37. We had returned from Kwang Si to Kwang Tung;
38. The Heavenly Father did come down to the world, and rescued [the king of] the south.
39. The king of the east redeems from sickness; he is a holy spirit.
40. The Father sent him down with a commission to exterminate the demons.
41. He destroyed goblin-devils without number,
42. And so was enabled to arrive without delay at the capital (Nanking).
43. When the Father descended to the world he made known his holy will.‡
44. All this we read, and, committing it well to memory,
45. We knew the Father's infallibility, (or that his power could not fail),
46. And were brought by the Father and the Elder Brother to found the [dynasty of] T'ai P'ing.
47. The Father having deputed the king of the east to redeem from sickness,
48. [On behalf of] the blind, the deaf, and the dumb,
49. He suffered infinite misery.
50. When fighting the demons he was wounded in the neck and fell headlong.
51. The Father had declared by his holy decree,
52. That when our warriors went forth they would have inexpressible affliction;
53. That when they come to the court (Nanking?) they should suffer severely.
54. [The words of] the Father's holy decree were all accomplished.
55. The Elder Brother to ransom sinners gave his life;
56. He became a substitute for-myriad myriad thousands of the people of the world.
57. The king of the east in ransoming the sick suffered equally with the Elder Brother,
58. And when he fell with the pestilence‖ he returned to [the place of] spirits, ¶ to thank the Father for his goodness.
59. Which is the right among the writings* of the Father and the Elder Brother it is impossible to know;
60. He who would choose the true must ascend to high heaven.
61. The holy decrees of the Father are numberless.
62. We declare the general purport of one or two.
63. It is some years since the Heavenly Father descended into the world.
64. He was accompanied by the Heavenly Brother, whose distress was as great as formerly.
65. Jesus is your Redeeming Lord,
66. And continues with all his mind to instruct and admonish.
67. The Heavenly Father produced T'siuen† to be your ruler.
68. Why are you not loyal to the utmost? why do you wilfully (or wrongly) pursue your former course?‡
69. You have often [been guilty of] serious disobedience of commands.
70. Were we not to issue our decree your boldness would be great as heaven.
71. For whom was it that the Heavenly Father descended?
72. For whom did Jesus throw away his life?
73. Heaven has sent you down a king to be your true lord.
74. Why are you so troubled, your hearts so unsettled?
75. Let your sons in all parts quit their houses,
76. Leave their homes, resolved to be loyal ministers;
77. Come forward to aid their king, fierce as tigers and leopards;
78. Knowing that now they have a ruler they can be men.§
79. If you believe not that the best in the world‖ has appeared in us,
80. Yet bethink you that the Spirit¶ Father errs not in the ruler he establishes; (*lit.* sets up a true ruler).
81. Accept as proof of the independent authority of heaven,*
82. That though a thousand surround [us] with valour and daring, they are broken as the dust.
83. The myriad countries, the myriad nations, throng in myriads to [our] court.†
84. [Ours are‡] the myriad hills, the myriad waters, at infinite distance.
85. For a myriad *li* myriad eyes throng their way up.
86 All (*lit.* myriad) knowledge, all happiness, all merit [is ours? or, heaven's?]
87. Would [a man] conceal anything from Heaven, let him not say that Heaven is ignorant of it.
88. Heaven measures as far as the sea in deep; yea and farther.
89. See now yourselves without courage or resolution.
90. How long will you not be faithful servants?
91. Remember that if in the third watch [of the night] you escape along the dark road,
92. The vengeful demon will blind (or bewilder) you before daylight.§
93. Walk, each of you, in the true path for your king;
94. Believe the Heavenly Father, and doubt not.
95. Heaven produced the rightful ruler to govern the empire, (*lit.* the hills and streams.)

[*The verses end here for the present; the writer proceeds in prose thus*]:—

When Shang Ti sent down this holy decree, (*lit.* this single sentence of a holy decree,) he commanded us to add three sentences. We added [these]:

96. The Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Elder Brother have great distress of mind (have too much to think of);
97. All authority and power reverts to the Supreme Ruler (*Shang Chu*).
98. How is happiness to be given to the whole empire of Tai Ping?

Shang Ti sent down another holy decree saying,

99. In the nine-fold heaven let there be one king of the east,
100. To aid the empire as a counsellor long-to endure.

When Shang Ti declared his holy pleasure in these two lines, he desired us to add two more. In accordance with the holy pleasure of the Father we added these two:—

101. Ho-nai the teacher who is at the same time the lord redeemer from disease,§
102. Is the great support of all the people in the world.‖

At a later period Shang Ti made a change saying,

103. Let there be appointed a pair of phœnixes ¶ one to the east and the other to the west.
104. Let the east, west, north, and south do homage to them (turn to them as the sun.)

Shang Ti made another change,* saying,

105. Let there be appointed a pair of phœnixes, one to the east and the other to the west,
106. And let them, in gratitude for the bounty of Heaven that has descended on them, do homage together.
107. This purport of the Fathers holy pleasure, in general terms,
108. Do we truthfully declare for the information of you, our foreign younger brethren.
109. That the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Elder Brother really descended on earth
110. Is proved to be true by the verses of the Father.
111. Their (or His) divine intelligence and authority words cannot tell.
112. Come soon to the heavenly temple and you will be sensible of it.
113. The Chief Elder Brother Jesus is the same (or of the same fashion) with the Father†
114. Not a half sentence of [their] holy decrees shall be changed.
115. Shang Ti, the Heavenly Father, is the true Shang Ti (or is Shang Ti, the Supreme Ruler, indeed).
116. Jesus, the Heavenly Elder Brother is Heavenly Elder Brother indeed,
117. The Father and the Elder Brother set us to rule the Heavenly Kingdom;
118. To sweep away and exterminate the devilish spirits; bestowing on us great honor.
119. Foreign younger brethren of the western ocean, listen to our words.‡
120. Join us in doing service to the Father and Elder Brother and extinguish the *stinking reptiles*.
121. In all things the Father, the Elder Brother, and ourself, are master, (or, act independently of any one else).
122. Come, brethren, enthusiastically, and merit all honor.§
123. When we were travelling in Kwang Tung some time ago,
124. In the hall of worship (*li-pai-t'ang*) we addressed Lo Hiau-tsiuen.‖
125. We then told him that we had been up to heaven,
126. And that the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Elder Brother had committed to us great authority.
127. Is Lo Hiau-tsiuen now come hither or not?
128. If he be, let him come to court and speak with us.
129. We are the second son of Shang Ti.
130. The Elder Brother and the king of the east are our uterine brethren.
131. All as one family together adoring the Heavenly Father,
132. There shall be universal peace (*t'ai p'ing*) on earth. It was said long ago,

(*Or it may mean*). We form one family [above] under the Heavenly Father; on earth we are [the dynasty] T'ai P'ing, as we said long ago; or, as was long ago foretold.

133. The kingdom of heaven is (or was) at hand; now that it is come,
134. Brethren of the western ocean be of good cheer.
135. In former days when we ascended to heaven, we saw what was destined by the Father;
136. [To wit, that] the myriad nations should aid us to mount the heavenly tower.
137. What the Father destined has now come to pass.
138. Put forth your strength for Heaven; it is a duty, yes, it is a duty.
139. For the Father, and for the Elder Brother, slay the demon goblins.
140. Out of gratitude to the Father for your birth and growth; and when you have conquered in battle return; or, and you will be victorious in fight.
141. We, the ruler, have given the young ruler, [our son,] to be adopted by Jesus;
142. As the adopted of the Elder Brother and ourself to sit in the heavenly capital.
143. The young ruler, as one half the son of Jesus,
144. And one half our son, is the object (or recipient) of the protection of Heaven.
145. [Thus] for generations the young ruler, as the son of Shang Ti,
146. Inherits from the Elder Brother and ourself the whole empire.
147. Brethren of the western ocean, adore (or, you adore) the Supreme (*Shang Chu*).
148. It is our wish that the Father and the Elder Brother should cause it so to be.
149. The Chief Elder Brother being in time past nailed on a gallows shaped like the character *shih*, ten, *ex.* the cross¶,
150. Left it as his sign. In this there is no mistake.
151. The *shih tsiuen tu kih*, the ten-fold [that is, all] perfect, and all fortunate is ourself.*
152. In all ways [our course] is that destined by the Father.
153. That the Chief Elder Brother came to life again in three days,
154. And in three days built the temple, is not a vain boast.
155. We were produced by the Father in three days;
156. We built the temple of the Father and Elder Brother, and destroyed the devilish serpents.†

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157. In our third year‡ *kwei-chau* (1853) we beheaded the devilish serpents.
158. In the year *yih yung* (1855) we exterminated the brutes, by the aid of the Father and the Elder Brother.
159. The serpents and brutes humbled and all exterminated for ever,
160. The whole world together sings the song of peace (or, the song of *t'ai p'ing*).
161. Foreign brethren of the western ocean you adore Shang Ti; [and it is]
162. The Father and the Elder Brother, that have brought us to sit on the throne of the empire (the hills and streams.)
163. We have now declared to you the truth.
164. Come rejoicing to court and give thanks to the Father and the Elder Brother.
165. By the memorials of our ministers
166. We have been informed of the coming of the brethren to the heavenly capital.
167. We have desired our ministers to treat you with courtesy.
168. As brethren in one harmonious community, be not doubtful or suspicious.
169 Apprehensive that the brethren might not be aware of [our sentiments,]
170. We have issued our manifesto to shew our sympathy with you.
171. Foreign brethren of the western ocean worship Shang Ti.
172. Man's blessings, *lit.* bounty, and peace are in this.

Respect this!

[*In referring to the following notes the reader will be guided by the number of the verse.*]

(1) Proclaim; the word signifies to address authoritatively as a sovereign.
(3) Shang Ti, the most honorable among Chinese Spirits; the title adopted by many Protestant missionaries to translate the name of God.
(6) Siu-tsing is Yang Siu-tsing, the Eastern King, who arrogated to himself amongst other titles that of the Holy Spirit
(10) Or, traces of divinity.
(11) *Ye*, the Father, and *Ko*, the Elder Brother, as the characters are understood to mean by the native assistant consulted, as a missionary suggests, may be but the adoption in ignorance of the Chinese characters employed to spell Jehovah.
(12) To be the high priest?
(13) Nan-king, the southern capital is now, to the insurgents, the *tien-king*, heavenly capital.
(15) The hall of the True Spirit, *chin shin tang*, is the title formerly taken by a Protestant missionary chapel at Hongkong, but subsequently abandoned.
(16) *Ki-tu* are the characters intended to represent the worn Christ in the translation of the testament.
(18) Or, did indeed; the expression is Cantonese.
(20) Keep steady, be saved from upsetting, not the dynasty, but the man in his conduct; also a Canton phrase.
(24) The thirty-third heaven belongs to fairy tales and the like.
(31) Again to descend amongst the [mortal] community.
(35) Kwei-ping is a district in Kwang Si.
(43) Holy will, the words often rendered Decree of this Sacred Majesty, the Placet of the Holy One.
(58) Pestilence; the word is often used of rebellion. It may have this figurative sense here, in which case Yang must be understood to have fallen in action. He is believed to have been beheaded by Tai Ping Wang's orders.
(58) Or, returned to his spirit-nature.
(59) The word rendered writings, is *ts'du* plants or grass. Draughts of documents are in the running land, *ts'du tsz'*, the grass character. That the translation is correct here is uncertain, but no more likely meaning has been suggested.
(67) Ts'iuen is Hung Siu-ts'iuen, Tai Ping Wang, the leader of the present insurrection.
(68) Wantonly, or extravagantly, renew, or repair, the past.
(78) Men not devils.
(79) *Lit*, the most precious [of the productions] of the hills and streams.
(80) The Spirit is a newly-coined character not in the Lexicons.
(81) The text is obscure, it may mean, Relying on the power of heaven to play the chief.
(83) There is apparently here an allusion to omnipotence and infinity, but whether as the attribute of Tai Ping himself, or the Supreme Being, is not quite clear.
(92) A proverb much to the same effect as our common-place *Raro antecedentem scelestum &c.*
(101) The characters 禾 *ho* and 乃 *nai*, together make 秀 *siu*. Yang Siu-tsiuen is here referred to as the great physician.
(102) The world: a character is used here also which is not authorized, for all together.
(103) The *fung* is the fabulous bird of China.
(104) The change, as will be seen, is of the greater part of the 104th verse, of which the 106th is a revision.
(113) The title Elder Brother preceding his name Yesu is, nevertheless, made one degree less honorable by its place in the column.
(119) As before, Our words as sovereign.
(122) *Lit.* establish myriad fold merit.
(124) Lo, supposed to be the Revd. Issachar Roberts from whom Hung Siu-ts'iuen is believed to have obtained his first idea of Christianity.
(149) Ten, *shih* 十, is also the number of completeness in China; ten parts is ten tenths, all.
(151) There is a play here on *shih*, ten, the crucifix-shaped character meaning also complete, and *ts'iuen*, perfect, which also is part of Hung's name. The expression is common Cantonese; out-and-out good fortune.
(156) Although the construction does not grammatically warrant it, the intention of the writer is plainly that his building the temple and routing the demons were also three day operations.
(157) The two last dates have retained one character of the old Chinese cyclic system, and have altered one.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—The appearance of the Annual Report of the Chinese Hospital at this place calls to mind, that in the autumn of 1857 a subscription was set on foot here, towards the erection of a Hospital for the Chinese at Ningpo, to be under the superintendence of a medical practitioner of that place, and, that about the sum of Nine Hundred and fifty taels was raised for the purpose. It was understood that an acknowledgment of the subscriptions would have been made in the columns of your journal, more than a year ago, but, up to the present time this has not been done.

It is to be hoped that some account will yet be published, and that it will be accompanied by an audited statement respecting the cost of the building, and also some information regarding the extent to which the Hospital is used for foreign, and private purposes, and how far for the benefit of the Chinese.

It would also be gratifying to the subscribers to learn, that the property had been invested in trustees.

Hoping soon to hear something of the Chinese Hospital at Ningpo,—I am, Dear sir, yours truly,
A SUBSCRIBER.
Shanghae, 20th January, 1859.

AN unusual claim on our columns to-day compels us to postpone the insertion of several articles and communications. Amongst them, an interesting letter from a valued friend at Canton; the Minutes of the Literary and Scientific Society; and of the Shanghai Library; a letter from Hand-lead; a Consular case; Nagasaki Shipping list, &c., &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Jan 14	Maggie	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Swatow	Dec 27	Sugar	Order
.. 17	Vindex	B. schr	179	Morice	Japan		Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 18	Albonl	A. ship	916	Barnaby	San Francisco		Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 18	Euphrates	B. bark	450	McKellar	Formosa	Dec 28	Coals	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 19	Formosa	B. str.	759	Browne	Hongkong	Jan 14	Op. &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 19	Malay	A. ship	808	Wilcomb	Hongkong		Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 20	Teodora	Sp. bk	248	Zobaron	Manila	Nov 30	do	P. Loureiro
.. 20	Eagle Wing	A. ship	1172	Worth	San Francisco	Dec 2	Ballast	Order
.. 20	Dirigo	A. ship	608	Attwood	San Francisco	Nov 20	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 21	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Jan 17	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 21	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Formosa			Siemssen and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan 14	Gauntlet	B. ship	693	Inglis	Montreal	Tea, &c.	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 15	Cormorant [H.M	str,		Wodehouse	Ningpo		
.. 16	Virginia	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Amoy	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 17	Anna	Old. bk	234	Schulken	HkongorW'poa	Tea & Silk	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Fernando de Norzagaray	A. str	348	Schibye	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 18	Antagonist	B. bark	436	Turner	Amoy	Sundries	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 19	Sarah Lucy	B. bark	450	Wilson	Ningpo	Ballast	Fletcher and Co
.. 19	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Fuchau	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 20	Idas	B. ship	706	Wescott	London	Tea & Silk	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 20	Dove [H.M.	g-boat		Bullock	Hongkong		
.. 21	Retribution [H.M.	st.-fri.		Barker	Hongkong		
.. 21	Nabob	A. ship	1245	Baxter	New York	Tea & Silk	Russell and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aden	Jan 21	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Albonl	Jan 18	A. ship	916	Barnaby	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Alipore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Gilman and Co.	Hongkong	cld 20th
Amazone	Dec 26	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Siemssen and Co		
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ann	Jan 11	A. bark	641	Munro	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	25th inst
Avalanche	B. ship	Jan 5	692	Scott	Turner and Co.		
Beaver	Dec 26	A. ship	727	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	cld 21st
Betty	Dec 27	Swe. bg	260	Holmberg	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bride of the Seas	Nov 5	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Carausius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Claro	Jan 6	B. bark	400	Sheen	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Clio	Dec 25	Bre. bk	400	Frohling	Harkort and Co	Swatow	Early
Cornubia	Dec 11	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Dirigo	Jan 20	A. ship	608	Attwood	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Eagle Wing	Jan 20	A. ship	1172	Worth	Order		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Emma	Dec 10	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Fanny Kirchner	Jan 10	Old. bk	568	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Formosa	Jan 19	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	23d inst *
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co.		
Harvest Home	Dec 7	B. bark	436	Wright	Turner and Co.		
Henry Harbeck	Oct 30	A. ship	714	True	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Imdt.
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Joshua Bates	Dec 19	A. ship	620	McCallum	Birley, Worthington and Co	New York	Early
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	993	Brown	Siemssen and Co.		
Kamehameha IV.	Nov 5	B. ship	499	Garry	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Order		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	cld 19th
Livingston	Dec 9	B. ship	535	Prynn	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 18	B. brig	273	Prance	Dent and Co		
Louisa Baillie	Dec 27	B. ship	494	Smith	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Maggie	Jan 14	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Order		
Malay	Jan 19	A. ship	808	Wilcomb	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	Early
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Menelus	Nov 24	B. ship	509	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Napier	Dec 11	A. ship	1811	Kennedy	Russell and Co	Hongkong	cld 21st
Ora	Jan 21	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Oscar Vidal	Dec 15	Ha. sh	746	Benz	Siemssen and Co.		
Portena	Dec 25	B. bark	354	McGowan	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	2d prox.
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Early
Sir W. F. Williams	Dec 18	B. ship	867	Rees	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Snow Squall	Jan 3	A. ship	742	Loyd	Ullett and Co		
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760		Dent and Co		
Sophie	Jan 7	Ha. bg.	228	Marten	Harkort and Co	Fuchau	Early
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Star of the North	Dec 22	B. ship	935	Buckham	Fletcher and Co		
Taymouth Castle	Dec 27	B. ship	652	King	Dent and Co		
Teodora	Jan 20	Sp. bk.	248	Zobaron	P. Loureiro		
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Tung Yu	Jan 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Vindex	Jan 17	B. schr	179	Morice	Dent and Co		
Westburn	Dec 27	B. ship	593	Bruce	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Woodville	Dec 9	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Zenlandia	Dec 20	B. ship	1032	Foster	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
62 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60
La Place	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Kerjegu	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853 Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
1853 bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854 Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
1854 bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 25	none	18	22
1855 Monthly	16	none	5	none								
1855 bi-monthly	16	3	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856 Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
1856 bi-monthly	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none	
1857 Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	12	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	
1857 bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	15	28	24	—
1858 Monthly	3	—	8	—	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
1858 bi-monthly	1 & 25	—	24	—	2 & 12	12	28	23	16	17	17	17
1859 Monthly												
1859 bi-monthly	21											

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Anglo Saxon, 15th Augt.; and Aramingo, 3d Sept.
Liverpool—Cambalu, 9th Oct.; Bacchante, 29th do.; and Invincible, 1st Nov.
Gravesend—New Era, 11th Sept.; and Ziba, 11th Oct.
Deal—Heroes of Alma, 5th Sept.
Plymouth—Southern Belle, 26th Augt.
Sunderland—Berwick Walls, and Shan-tung, 26th Sept.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,163
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	750
1851-52			31,225,000	20,335	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	296
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	334
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

Destination.	Black Tea Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To UNITED STATES	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA			852,393	
COASTWISE	443,114	733,397	1,176,511	
CONTINENT			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,973,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do..	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do..	203,260	310,500	544,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do..	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do..	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do..	429,255		429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do..	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do..	216,333	282,261	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	725	..do..	678,260	201,700	879,960	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do..	453,293	262,037	715,630	702
.. 25	Scutari	513	..do..	367,090	224,894	591,984	833
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do..	237,060	276,500	533,560	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do..	569,693	254,798	854,491	521

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk* Peculs	*Other Silk*	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..		1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,300
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do..		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do..		1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do..		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do..		861,500	861,500	39.95		4,400
.. 21	Ino	895	..do..		639,258	639,258	48:94		
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do..	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50		
.. 17	Swordfish	1634	..do..		820,555	820,555	20:40		4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do..		750,380	750,380			
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do..		943,133	913,133	51:77		
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do..		791,400	791,400	171:52		10,375

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.	812	do.	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do.	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.	330	do.	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.	812	do.	1,829
.. 5	Mary P. Slade	199	do.	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do.	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do. ...*vid* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.	330	do.	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.	812	do.	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do.	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.	750	do.	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	do.	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do. ...*vid* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	744
.. 7	Aden, str.	812	do.	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.	330	do.	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do.	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.	812	do.	2,502

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